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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1500.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly aworn, says that the actual number of full and complete of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1900, ill in regular editions, was as per schedule

1	17 84,975
2 89,350	18 Sunday 87,700
8 90,710	1983,520
4 Sunday 92,380	20 81,970
B92,760	21 81,630
694,330	22 81,630
7178,210	2381,090
8119,340	24 85,860
9 96,990	25 Sunday 87,590
10 94,270	26 80,760
11 Sunday 92,240	27
12 89,700	28 80,270
18 87,860	29 81,780
14 85,850	2080,070
15 85,400	**************************************
16 85,520	

Total for the month 2,723,145 Less all copies spoiled in print-74.606 ing, left over or filed ...

Average daily distribution 58,284 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Both day of November, 1900. J. F. PARISH, Netary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

STICK TO IT.

Governor Stephens displayed good taste in the recent interview declaring that he would not embarrass the new State administration by making further appointments.

The present Governor evidently sees the essential rule of successful executive conduct-that a chief responsible for results must have control of subordinates when he is forced to rely upon their cooperation.

Any other course than that outlined by Governor Stephens would have given direct offense to the people who elected Mr. Dockery. Any other cours have been sharply resented by the Democrats of the State who are anxious to see harmonious and helpful relations

among the leaders of the party. Possibly some of Governor Stephens's officeseeking friends may yet urge him to reconsider his determination. To such ill-judging persons he should turn a deaf ear. He would destroy his own party status and produce evil in the public service by listening to their selfish ap-

T

WANTON OFFENSES.

Whether or not the penalties recon mended by the Association of Prosecuting Officers are the best, several of the crimes to which the association adverted in its recommendation of changes in the State's statutes appear to merit special severity because of their wantonly atrocious nature. These crimes are kidnaping, denuding women on the streets and "lead pipe cutting."

To make kidnaplng a capital offense would undoubtedly tend to diminish the crime, but whether such severity would be warranted appears open to debate, The Cudahy abduction has brought the matter forcibly to public notice and the introduction of the measure recommended by the Prosecuting Attorneys should provoke an interesting discussion in the Legislature.

St, Louis had an experience with the ing the recent street-car strike. Events there indicated that such an offense should receive a sterner classification than "assault and battery." Whether the suggestion of the Prosecuting Attorneys should be adopted entirely, however, is open to question.

Stealing the lead pipe fixtures of : building is so wanton an offense that it deserves sterner repression than can come while it is simply "petty larceny." The law-breaker, for a paltry gain to for labor. The consumer must pay the himself of a few cents, does a damage to the house amounting sometimes to the Coal Trust. There is no anthracite have no routes. The deduction is obvithousands of dollars. Deterring severity

In applying new penalties it is always well to look beyond the worst examples of crime and be sure that the definition does not include offenses comparatively ployment by monopoly combinations in

INADEQUATE IMPRESSION.

Reformers who have recently considered the use of tobacco seem to have an inadequate impression of the cause underlying the tobacco habit. Thus Mrs. Ormiston Chant, speaking of the reported increase of the cigarette habit among women, says: "For the mere pleasure of seeing smoke curl about their heads in rings women sacrifice their womanli-

The pleasure which tobacco gives de pends partly on its narcotic properties and partly on the supposed good-fellowship attending its use. This pleasure is identical in character with the attraction of opium, morphine, alcohol, coffee and tea. The tobacco habit differs materially from habits like those of keeping late hours or of sleeping late of mornings. If "the pleasure of seeing the smoke curl in rings" were the only one that tobacco conferred men would not ride in open grip cars on below-zero mornings o smoke their after-breakfast eigars. Breaking the tobacco habit is not like

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | breaking the habit of saying "eyether" | that since 1840 the national wealth has instead of "either."

the reformers-who are probably not Mr. Hewitt pleaded with the multimilbecause after a meal tobacco confers a proper spirit the responsibilities accomfeeling of comfort and seems to promote panying their millions. Nor did he hestthat mental and physical calm which tate to tell them that they have thus far aids digestion; that they smoke because failed to do this; that there is not now they consider that the noxious effects of given to the poor, in proportion to the tobacco are not of sufficient menace to wealth of great New York families, the compensate for the discomfort of break- half that was given by these same faming the habit and for the deprivation of liles a generation ago. subsequent abstention.

AT THE CENTURY'S DAWN.

of confident expectation of great and this the result of all our industrial degood things to come into being in the velopment, and must our prosperity as course of the new century now dawn- a nation be purchased at such a staggerunder any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office in St. Leuis, Mo., as in extent, the people of St. Louis may wonderful increase in wealth there is well congratulate themselves upon a not means in abundance to remove alll cent prospect of peculiar and exceptional the misery and all the evil conditions brightness and of especial promise.

In all the history of St. Louis, now the fourth city in the Union and one of the | body politic?" oldest of American cities outside of the original Thirteen Colonies, there has not growing evils in this country should be in significance of future greatness and hope that good may follow. American prosperity as that which is now to usher | development is being attained too large in the Twentieth Century. It seems also by along lines that tend to make the rich a fact of the pleasantest import that richer and the poor poorer. It is in ormuch of this significance is due to the der for the profiting class to assume a proposed American celebration of the friendlier attitude toward the unprofit-Copies. Date. Copies of the century now closing, the purchase for the masses. As they exist at present opened up a continent to the new spirit in the poor man's country. personified by the American Government and people.

St. Louis, as the metropolis of the magnificent territory thus gained, will be the scene of the World's Fair, by means of which this auspicious anniversary is to be celebrated. From now until this great international exposition of the new century shall have become a matter of historic record, the World's Fair City will of necessity occupy a most prominent place in the world's eyes. This fact in itself is of Infinite promise to St. Louis, but there is more of good in the vast undertaking than is thus found in the certainty of the universal attention which must inevitably Net number distributed 2,648,539 be focused on St. Louis between now and 1903. The World's Fair necessitates a new and inodernized St. Louis, a city that must needs not suffer by comparison with the world's greatest cities, its physical condition brought up to the highest standard, its government enlightened and progressive.

A reasonable guarantee that such conditions are certain to be attained is found in the movement now under way for the betterment of St. Louis as a necessity created by the World's Fair undertaking and willingly accepted by public-spirited citizens. This movement has resulted in the organization of the Commission for the Public Welfare, a body of representative men who stand pledged to lend their best endeavor to the solution of the problem of devising ways and means for the physical improvement of St. Louis. The spirit animating the Commission for the Public Welfare is of the highest order of civic devotion and faithfulness. The members of that notable organization will not spare themselves in their service to the community.

For the best interests of St. Louis, for its fullest glory as the World's Fair City of the Twentieth Century, for the certain materialization of the vast good now possible to the city and all its people, it | Standard Oil ship-subsidy bill will beis incumbent upon every citizen to give his heartiest support to the World's Fair movement and to the Commission for the Public Welfare, an essential adjunct of the World's Fair movement. No better life than a resolution to adequately perform this imperative duty. The promise of the New Century and the New Year is ling built. bright indeed for St. Louis. It is for the people of St. Louis to develop this splen did promise into an accomplished fact still more splendid for their city and

themselves.

PERFECTING MONOPOLY. Mr. J. Pierpout Morgan has accomplished a great trust coup in securing control of the North American Company, one of the leading financiering corporations in Wall street, which is to be used by him as the selling agent of the coal monopoly of which he is the head and front.

selling agency for the entire output of the Coal Trust means, as a matter of as the consolidation of the various coal companies meant the absolute control of the coal output. This completes the monopoly of the anthracite coal-mining industry by the gigantic syndleate of which Mr. Morgan is the directing ge-

As the situation now stands, the la borer and the consumer are now at the mercy of this latest of the great trusts. The laborer must accept the conditions imposed by the monopoly. There is no employment elsewhere, no competition price demanded by the selling agent of coal to be purchased elsewhere; no competition for business. The thousands of individual selling agents are thrown out of all employment, just as traveling salesmen have been thrown out of em-

It is folly to contend that great trust formations such as this now just perfected by Pierpont Morgan promise good to any but the lucky few who own the monopoly. They are evil throughout, in conception, in spirit, in immediate effeet, in their menace to the future happiness and welfare of the American people. At the dawn of the Twentieth Century the most ominous spectacle confronting the masses in this country is the malignant figure of The Trust Idea pipe." None of them has seen Pat carried to its extremest possibility-a Crowe. figure that stands for greed and selfish-

ness and oppression incarnate.

Former Mayor Hewitt of New York City clearly perceived the especial duty of wealthy Americans of the present day when, in his recent address in the procathedral of the Episcopal Church in that city, he urged upon his fellowtownsmen of great riches the encouragement of a spirit of more kindly help-

fulness toward the poer. After pointing out the significant fact Do we not surely know?

increased five times as fast as the pop-The answer which smokers who have ulation, and that serious evils have been canvassed the subject would make to created in the production of this wealth, smokers themselves-is that they smoke lionaires of New York to face in the

"Can any one be content with such conditions?" Mr. Hewitt asks. "Good God! Is this the end to which we have As participators in that justified spirit been working all these centuries? Is among the humble classes which at present are stains and sores upon our

It is just as well that these truths of been known a New Year's dawn so rich plainly stated when there is reason to centennial anniversary of what was in ing. It is even more in order for those many respects the most advantageous in power in the Government to realize American achievement in the early days that conditions should be made easier from France by President Jefferson in these conditions are unamerican. The 1803 of the Louisiana Territory, which poor man must receive a better chance

ALLISON'S HELP.

Senator Allison's assurance that he will be able to prevent the carrying out of Mark Hanna's scheme to tack the ship-subsidy grab as a rider on the sundry civil appropriation bill will be received with grateful appreciation by the

people of this country. It is the people who will suffer by the passage of the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil ship-subsidy bill. It is the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil syndicate that will profit. The people will be burdened with a tax of nearly \$200,-000,000, in return for which they will receive no benefit. The subsidy will go to further enrich a syndicate of influential multimillionaires already enriched at the expense of the people.

It is characteristic of Mark Hanna that he should have determined to attach the ship-subsidy bill to the sundry civil appropriation bill as a rider, and then to compel its passage by threatening the defeat of the appropriation measure otherwise. This most evil of all figures in contemporaneous public life in this country is thinking of Mark Hanna's good, not of the people's good. It means big money to him if the ship subsidy bill is passed. He will see that it is passed, or make the people and the country suffer for its defeat.

Senator Allison, chairman of the Sen ate Committee on Appropriations, is one of the few Republicans big enough to oppose the will of Mark Hanna and of President McKinley, the creature of Hanna. The American people will wish Mr. Allison all success in his hold stand. If the people still had the voice in their government which they once had, they could, through their representatives in the National Congress see effectively t the defeat of Hanna's subsidy grab, The chances are, however, that the grasping and greedy syndicates in control of the Government will yet triumph over the people, and that the Hanna-Payne-Frye come a law.

When Great Britain tried to mix her self in the Nicaragua Canal projected by the United States but paid no attention New Year's resolution is possible in civic to the Panama Canal projected by Frenchmen she probably selected the canal that gave the best promise of be-

> Former President Cleveland's declara tion that he did not vote for McKinley enables a clearer estimate to be former of what he meant by "the present crisis in this country" in the letter he wrote during the campaign.

Being irrevocably committed to the support of Ziegenheinism through thick Democrat should argue that The Re public has been equally foolish in partisan affiliations.

General Wallace's plan to pacify the This establishment of a centralized Philippines by deporting the Filipino is probably founded on his disapproval of killing too many of the vassals whom course, the absolute control of markets, the United States bought at \$2 a head.

> to welcome the New Year with exceptional enthusiasm. It is doubtful if there is another city in the world with a brighter outlook in the New Century.

Missouri's Democratic legislators can draw lobby blood in the first round by electing an able and honest Democrat to the speakership of the House of Rep-

Missouri to establish rural free delivery routes. Districts having bad roads will There's a big task ahead of the Com-

mission for the Public Welfare, but St. Louis's motto of "Nothing Impossible" is also the motto of that Commission. Let's enter the Twentleth Century with the World's Fair under full head-

way and a modernized St. Louis certain as one of the century's first fruits. Presently some big city will "get the edge" on competitors by asserting posttively that Patrick Crowe is not within its border marks.

It may be taken as conclusive evidence that St. Louis detectives do not "hit the

The Simple Truth

The happiest scule are they That steadfast go Loving the true and good things of their day, And glad to journey so; Hating the mean and base; Not loth to fight

If that the wrong would shoulder from its place.
The everlasting right. Such things should be, Nor which the creed that best doth justify This truth that all must see

But that joy comes from good, While comes from evil woe; Learning of life, when life is un

DARAGRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE CENTURY'S MARVELOUS PROGRESS. J. J.

The formal manners in vogue in 1800 have gone, and likewise, though less to be lamented, the heavy drinking. Money has bridged the barrier that separated the aristocracy from the masses, and the hedge is hardly more now than an imaginary line, to be easily passed by anybody who has plenty of cash to spend. A century ago men of prominence, especially in politics, found it much more important to cultivate society than they do at present. Most notable has been the decay of chaperonage, which in most parts of America has no existence practically, while in the older tions of the country it is disappearing. The modern idea that a young woman can take care of her own conduct and reputation without the guardianship of a dragon-a thing of which she was supposed to be wholly incapable in former times-has gained wide

The Nineteenth Century has done wonderful things for women. So short a time ago as 1830 Harriet Martineau, then visiting America, said that she found here only seven employments open to women, namely, teaching, needlework, keeping boarders, working in cotton mills, typesetting, bookbinding and household service. In 1800 the gentler sex was hardly an economic factor. To-day, on the other hand, nearly all vocations, including the learned professions, are open to women, and in some States, as Wyoming, they are allowed to vote equally with men.

THE women of 1800 certainly possessed more domestic accomplishments than their granddaughters of to-day. They were not so well educated, and spelled wretchedly, but they cultivated the household arts, did not mind going into the kitchen, were proud of their cookery, and worked in worsteds, both cross and back stitch, They did much flirting, but all of it before marriage. The belle of those times, after half a dozen men, and causing a duel or two, perhaps, took the fellow she wanted, settled down and behaved herself. She was proud of her husband, stopped playing at lovemaking with other men and devoted herself to the business of housewifery, caring nothing for the emancipation of her sex.

Elopements were much more frequent a century ago than they are now, because t was considered necessary to obtain the approval of parents as a preliminary to marriage, and when this was withheld the young people were apt to run away. But they did not run away with other people's wives or hualands, save in extraordinary instances, and divorces were almost unheard of. Divorce, in fact, is a new institution one of the improvements of the later Ninetcenth Century-and more than half the legal separations are granted in this country. In the last twenty years there have been \$30.00 divorces in the United States, or five and a half in every one hundred marriages,

ENERALLY speaking, the 1800 diet was heavier and coarser than it is now. Prople lived more out of doors and they ate more. But the French chef knew his business then, as he does to-day, and the negro cook was a first-class expert in his way. Certain delicacles, such as canvasback ducks and terrapin, now so costly as to be within reach only of the rich, could be had then almost for nothing. And the liquids! Ye gods! How the good folks of 1800 did absorb them! They imported Madeira by the hogshead, and one family drank as much of it as would suffice for a hotel at the present time. People lived further apart, and mostly in the country. Visiting made many guests and much conviviality.

The gentlemen had their clubs a century ago, just as they do now, but they were smaller and more select. The inventions and discoveries of the century have brought about the co-operation of men in all branches of human activity, have taken them from the country to the cities, and have made them dependent upon their fellows in masses Out of this alteration in conditions has come a tendency to the multiplication of clubs and organizations of all sorts, social and industrial. In considering matters of this kind it should be realized that a gentleman in 1800 lived in the country on his estate, almost as a matter of course, though he might have a house in town. Now it is exactly the opposite way.

THLETIC sports and open-air amusements generally may be said to have been A even more popular in those days than they are now. I nomes of the Century open, fenced, and George Washington, who all but saw the Nineteenth Century open. even more popular in those days than they are now. Thomas Jefferson boxed and could jump further and throw a stone a greater distance than any other man in Virginia. Fox-hunting, gunning and all such field sports were more commonly indulged in then than to-day. Every gentleman rode horseback, as a matter of course. His spurs, like those of the old-time knight, were the badge of his rank, and he did not drive in a carriage until he was too old to mount a horse.

The breeding of the modern American race horse began 100 years ago. The South in those days was the great horse-racing section, and every Southern gentleman who could afford the luxury owned thoroughbreds. James Madison owned race horses and ran them, and so likewise did Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. The races were long-distance ones-four miles usually. As for the jockeys-the Tod Sloans of 1800 and thereabout-they drew no princely salaries, as they do nowadays, inasmuch as most of them were negro boys belonging to the owners of the horses,

DUGILISM has undergone a most satisfactory development during the Ninetcenth Century. In 1860 prize-fighting in England was done in a brutal manner, with bare knuckles and to a finish always. The combatants were frequently hurt quite severely, and much gore was shed. On this side of the water we had no prizefights in those days, but on festive occasions, especially at fairs, there were rough-andtumble encounters for money, in which the gouging of eyes and the mastication of ears were admissible and even customary. All this kind of thing, happily, is of the past, and nowadays, though there are plenty of prize-fights, every precaution is taken, including the use of gloves and the presence of a referee, to avoid bruises. The persons engaged are rarely injured at all, and, in short, the sport has become gentle and re-

A first-class hotel in 1800 had about twenty rooms, and charged \$1 a day for lodging and board. The Waldorf-Astoria of those days had carpets in some of its apartments, but they were an exceptional luxury. Meats were served at fixed hours, at the summons of a gong or bell, and patrons were expected to respond promptly. There were no bills of fare, but decanters were placed on the table, from which anybody might help himself freely. In the Southern States the landlord frequently called out the names of the dishes in a loud voice, and each patron spoke up for what he wanted. Board in New York City cost from \$3 to \$7 a week, and at the latter price one boardinghouse advertised to furnish from seven to nine dishes a day, with four sorts of liquor.

N 1800 this country boasted of three fine new theaters—the Park, in New York; the Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, and the Federal Street, in Boston. There were about ten good-sized playhouses all together, and stock companies were usually employed, though the starring system had already been inaugurated. Scenery was primitive, and the modern mechanical contrivances of stage art were as yet unthought females of dublous reputation—an example which was imitated in Philadelphia.

The theater of New York in those days had a first-class stock company, the salaries of the actors and actresses aggregating \$480 a week. Mrs. Oldmixon, a famo former, received the highest salary, \$37 a week; Mrs. Hogg got \$14, Mr. Hogg \$13 and Miss Hogg 44. Ten dollars a week was paid to "a wretched prompter of the name of Hughes," and "an intelligent box-office keeper" drew \$14. Holcroft, who had been a stable boy, was the most successful dramatist of the time on this side of the water, and his plays, "The Road to Ruin" and "The Deserted Daughter," drew crowded houses, In July, 1800, a summer theater was opened in New York, "far out of town," at the northwest corner of Broadway and Leonard street, with a "much-admired farce, in three acts," entitled "A Miss in Her Teens." Captain Flash, Mr. Jefferson. Tickets,

was George Washington, who was worth pretty nearly a million dollars. Probably the richest man to-day is John D. Rockefeller, whose wealth is reckoned at \$300,000,000. Mr. Carnegie is supposed to be worth \$300,000,000, while W. K. Vander-tilt and William Waldorf Astor probably come next, with over \$100,000,000 apiece. These great millionaires cannot estimate their own riches within a margin of millions.

The poor man to-day is far better off than he was in 1800. He is a freer man. Then he was simply a laborer, without social or political influence; now he has both, and his voice commands attention. In those days the wage of a carpenter was & cents a day, of a shoemaker 73 cents, of a blacksmith 70 cents, of a shipbuilder 90 cents. Toilers in the fields received from 25 to 40 cents.

N Columbus's time the Indians of North America were mostly unclothed, or nearly so, and, as a rule, tattooed. By 1800 they had been much modified by white influence, and all of the aborigines east of the Mississippi were acquainted with the whites and with the white man's weapons. The Sioux, who, prior to 1700, had been foot Indians, had acquired the horse, which was introduced by the whites, and had beome horse Indians. But in 1800 the whites knew nothing of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and very little about the tribes west of Pittsburg.

There are good reasons for believing that there are as many Indians in the United States to-day as there ever were. They number 252,009, of whom 80,000 are in Indian Territory. Civilized dress is worn wholly by 90,950 of them, and in part by 40,665. They ccupy 26,758 houses, and 23,351 of them are church members. Nearly 56,600 speak English and 40,187 know how to read.

THE United States Government took formal possession of Washington as the cap-ital of the nation December 12, 1800. The beautiful city by the Potomac, which today has a population of 286,000, was then a wilderness. There was good shooting for rabbits and quall within a few hundred yards of the unfinished Capitol, and Pennsylvania avenue for nearly the whole distance from the Capitol to the President's was a deep morass, covered with alder bushes. There were in the town eightyfour brick and 111 frame houses. Only the Senate wing of the Capitol had been erected, and at first the Representatives were crowded into a room intended for Senate officials. The Treasury, a small structure on the corner of the lot occupied by the present imposing Treasury building, was the only departmental edifice as yet erected,

Of the presidential mansion, which was of sandstone and not then painted white, a Congressman wrote that it "was built to be looked at by visitors and strangers, and would render its occupants objects of ridicule with some and of pity with others." Mrs. Adams, its first mistress, said in a letter to her daughter: "Not a single apartment is finished, and the great unfinished audience-room (the east room) I make a drying-room of to hang up the clothes in."

The Sixth Congress, which met in Washington in 1800, comprised thirty-two Senators and 112 Representatives. The Fifty-sixth Congress has ninety Senators and 257

THE Nineteenth has been the mechanical century. It has brought forth machines which have multiplied many fold the producing power of human labor. Arkwright's spinning jenny, invented in 1815, enabled one operator to turn out as much yarn as 200 could a few years earlier. A girl 12 years old can now make thisty-five yards of printed calico daily, and her work will clothe and keep clad 1,300

| ASHIONABLE society has undergone many changes in the last hundred years. | persons in the East. The Goodyear machine enables one man to sew 250 pairs of shoes a day, and 100 men can turn out as many boots and shoes as 500 could by the old land

In spinning carpet material one person does what 100 formerly did, and in weaving the carpet one accomplishes as much as ten in 1890. A fair foom weaver a century ago wove forty-five yards of shirting in a week; now one operator, tending six power looms, produces 3,000 yards.

In the West one man can raise as much wheat in a season as will feed 1,266 persons for a year. The up-to-date reaper cuts and binds grain at the rate of forty-five minutes per acre. Another machine thrashes, winnows and hags the product at the rate of sixty acres a day. One establishment now turns out a hundred and ninety thousand mowers, reapers and harvesters annually, or one machine in less than a minute for

THE farmer in 1800 plowed his land with a wooden plow, sowed the grain broadcast by hand, and when it was ripe cut it with a scythe and thrashed it on the barn floor with a flail. The enormous crops of to-day have been made possible by agricultural machinery.

the world, with nearly six hundred million bushels. Our cotton dominates all markets, being 85 per cent of the world's total crop. Texas alone produces more cotton than any foreign cotton-producing country. Our tobacco crop is five hundred million pounds Our farms produce \$2,560,000,000 a year, our mines \$600,000,000, our forests \$1,600,000,000,

We produce more than two billion bushels of corn annually. In wheat also we lead

produced 160,000,000 bushels of grain. To-day we produce one-third of the grain crop of the world. Our output is fifty-two bushels for each inhabitant, as against thirty bush-TE are the richest country in the world. In the amount of our banking capital we stand first among nations, with \$1,000,000,000. With minerals it is pretty

and our fisheries \$50,000,000. Our total wealth is estimated at \$50,000,000,000. In 1800 we

much the same as with crops. In 1800 the world produced 11,600,000 tons of coal, and of this quantity 10,000,000 tons came from the mines of Great Britain, the United States contributing only 200,000 tons. To-day the world's output of coal is 600,000,000 tons, and our contribution is 175,000,000 tons. To return for a moment to the farmer: Three hours of a man's labor was required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1800; to-day the time required is only ten minutes. In

the same period the cost of the labor needed to create that bushel has been reduced

By the invention of canning and preserving processes the husbandman's market has been enlarged so that he has a sale for the products of his farm and garden all the year round. Nay, more, he has learned how to create an artificial climate under glass and to grow vegetables and fruits in winter. Cold storage keeps over for the winter the summer's surplus, and renders practicable the transportation of many perishable products over great distances. The glass gardens of the United States yield annuall: \$27,100,000 worth of products, of which sum \$4,500,000 is for cut flowers and

ORSE first exhibited his telegraph in 1835, but it was not until 1844 that the first practical test was made over a line between Washington and Baltimore, Congress having reluctantly appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose. By 1860 there were one hundred thousand miles of line in operation in the world, and in 1909 one million miles. About one million messages are sent by wire every day in the year, The first submarine cable was laid in 1852, across the English Channel. Now there are one hundred and seventy thousand miles of such cables, and the number of messages sent approximate six millions annually.

When the wife of President John Adams traveled from Philadelphia to Washington, in November, 1800, she made the journey by stage-coach, and it took her a week. The distance is now covered by trains in three hours. In those days stage-coaches were the most rapid conveyances known, and the Indians described them in wondering admiration as "cabins on wheels."

THE population of the world in 1800 was about 640,600,000. It is now estimated at 1,500,000,000, but, while the number of human beings on the earth has increased 135 per cent, their cohesion has become so much closer that commerce has increased 1,23 per cent. From the exchange of a few articles of luxury, carried on the backs of animals or in slow-sailing vessels, commerce has expanded until it now interchanges the products of all lands and climes, utilizing the swiftly moving train by land and the scarcely less swift steamship by sea,

In 1800 the pack animal carried a load of a few hundred pounds or a wagonload at most a ton. Now the railroad car accepts as much as twenty teams could haul, and the engine hurries twenty or thirty of these vehicles to the ocean, a thousand miles away, where the steamship swallows the load of twenty to thirty such trains, and before the steamship has passed out of sight of land the consignee on the other side of the globe has received notice of its departure, of the cargo it carries, and of the day and almost the hour at which he may expect its arrival.

THE first steamship crossed the ocean in 1819. In 1900 the steam tonnage affoat is over 12,000,000, and the sailing tonnage over 11,000,000. The first vessel from New York to China required fifteen months for the round trip; now one may accomplish the journey both ways in a little over a month.

In 1800 a trip to Europe occupied over a month, and was very dangerous; now it is a holiday excursion of five days, and as safe as a trip by rail. A century ago messages of business took a year to reach the Orient and obtain a reply. To-day only a few ours, or even minutes, are consumed, thanks to the telegraph.

The commerce of the world in 1909 amounted to \$1,479,000,060; for 1900 it reached the gigantic total of \$19,915,000,000. During the same period the trade of the United States has risen from \$162,000,000 to over two billion dollars. Our imports since the beginning

of the century have been multiplied by ten, our exports by twenty. The manufactures of this country in 1800 were worth \$125,600,000; they are valued at nearly nine billions of dollars for 1900. In 1800 the manufactures of the entire world were worth \$3,20,000,000; for 1900 they are reckoned at thirty billions of dollars.

THE population of the United States a century ago was 5,308,481; to-day it is approximately 76,250,000. In 1800 the area of Uncle Sam's domain was \$27,844 square miles, and it extended only from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. Now, excluding the newly acquired islands, it is 3,625,600 square miles. Save for the annexation of Texas, all of this additional territory has been acquired by a series of purchases, the total sum paid being only \$49,000,000.

The public domain, which once embraced 122,889,179 square miles, has been so far reduced by sales to settlers and grants to States and railroads that only 946,938 square miles remain subject to disposal by the Government.

In 1800 there were less than five persons to the square mile of land surface in the United States. There are now about twenty-three persons to each square mile.

A century ago only six cities had a population of 8,000 or more; to-day there are 500 cities in this country with over 8,000 inhabitants. In 1800 Virginia was the most populous State, with 880,190 people. Pennsylvania came next, with 602,545; New York next, with 586,050, and Massachusetts next, with 422,845. New York City was the biggest town, with 60,418 inhabitants; Philadelphia next, with 41,220; Baltimore next, with 26,514, and

The territory northwest of the Ohio in 1800 gave returns of a population numbering 45.35; Mississippi Territory reported 8,550, and Indiana Territory 4,875. In New York State were enumerated 20,612 slaves; in New Jersey 12,422 slaves, and in Pennsylvania

THERE were in the whole United States a century ago 1,002,037 negroes, whereas the number of them to-day is about 8,000,000. Though they have multiplied so largely, the proportion they bear to the white population is only about two-thirds what it

In that year there was a Representative in Congress for every 33,000 people; the present ratio (eleventh census) is one for every 173,901 people. There are 1,500,000 more males than females in the United States at the present time—a condition of affairs due

A N American product which to-day has a wider sale probably than any other-namely, petroleum—was unknown in 1800. We export a billion gallons of it an-nually, and it is carried wherever a wheel can roll or a camel's foot be planted. China uses immense quantities of our petroleum. The caravans on the Desert of Sahara go laden with astral oil, and the elephants of India are burdened with "stand-

Illuminating gas was first used in this country by a citizen of Newport, David Melville, in 1806, to light his house and the street in front, being manufactured on his own premises. At present \$80,000,000 worth of the product is sold annually.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800. It is now the fourth largest collection in the world, comprising 1,000,000 printed books and pamphlets, 294,600 pieces of

N 1800 each Presidential Elector voted for two persons. The candidate receiving the highest vote became President, and the next highest Vice President. This arrangement was altered to the present method by the Twelfth Amendment, ratifled in 1504.

In 1800 we had twenty-eight State banks, with a united capital of \$21,300,000. These institutions had \$17,500,000 in specie in their vaults, with notes outstanding that represented \$10,500,000. To-day there are in the United States 10,382 banks, with a total capital of \$1.024,728,675. Their deposits reach the enormous aggregate of \$7,331,553,249, and

There are no figures to show how much money there was in the country a century ago, but at the present time the actual cash in circulation amounts to \$26.50 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Gold, of course, was rarely seen back in 1800, whereas at the present time we hold

just about \$1,000,000,000 worth of that precious metal. This nation has more gold than

Up to 1839 about two hundred and fifty thousand immigrants came to our shores. The record up to the end of 1900 is about eighteen million, of which number nearly one-half were from Ireland and Germany. Ireland is the only-country that has suffered depopulation during the century, having lost about half of its people, owing chiefly to